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We have now on exhibition the largest stock of fine leather goods ever shown in British Columbia. Purses, Card Cases, Letter Books, Etc. Fine leathers beautifully mounted in sterling silver and gold, at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 each. These goods are the best values we can obtain; all hand-made and stitched with silk. The Jewellers. Challoner, Mitchell & Co., 47 Government Street

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Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice Sauce, THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Cases, 2 Doz. Pints, and 3 Doz. Half Pints.

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KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

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CIGARETTES

Are, without doubt, in quality and price..... The Very Best Made

At E. A. Morris'

Headquarters for

MINERS' SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.



VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Horrors of Starvation and Exposure on Ashcroft Trail Again Reported.

Sir Arthur Curtis' Body Found by Indians Who Ask One Thousand Dollars.

Fifteen Passenger Coaches for Last Day of Cheap Travel-- Noonday Gun.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Vancouver, Sept. 24.--Messrs. B. Mills and P. G. Grant, of Montreal, returned from Ashcroft to-day, via Wrangell. They confirm the reports of terrible suffering on the trail. They started with 58 horses, but before they reached the Stikine 20 of the horses had died for want of food. Their party of 11 men lived on berries and tea for many days. When all the terrible facts of this season on the trail are known, there will be a sad story to tell of starvation and death. Mills and Grant tell a sensational story regarding the disappearance of Sir Arthur Curtis. They say everyone on the trail states that the Indians know where the body of Sir Arthur Curtis is lying, half covered with mud and leaves, near a mountain stream, but that they want \$1,000 before they will locate the remains, and insist upon communicating directly with the friends of the dead man, refusing to "wa-wa" with others. When the trail at length disappears in the mountains, this sad message, which has broken the heart and spirits of many a man who has bravely struggled so far, is blazed on a tree.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MILES TO GLENORA. NO FOOD. NO TRAIL. GOOD-BYE. ROGERS, BAKER.

Owing to this being the last day of the low rates, the C. P. R. passenger train leaving for the East was composed of 15 coaches, the largest number on record.

A runaway team knocked down Chas. Nye, of Steveston, on Hastings street to-day. Mr. Nye's leg was broken and he was otherwise injured.

Alban McLeod was taken to the Westminster asylum to-day, crazy by drink. In Westminster he made a desperate attempt to throw himself under a moving train and to jump into the river, the citizens of Vancouver that the noon hour has arrived. A perfect chronometer has been placed in the C. P. R. office in connection with the Toronto observatory.

"Sammy" Myers is dead. He was known all over the province, and at one time was considered the champion all-round athlete of British Columbia. He was at one time one of Vancouver's most popular and prominent players. His death will be lamented by a very large circle of friends. He was but 23 years of age at the time of his death, which was caused by slow consumption. There has been great activity in every line of business this week, particularly in shipping. At this writing 19 vessels of over 1,000 tons are loading cargoes on Burrard Inlet. Ten of these vessels are loading at the lumber mills, bespeaking an active revival in this industry. A large quantity of fine fruit has been shipped east to the various exhibitions from Vancouver, Surrey, Victoria, Duncan, Salmon Arm, Vernon, Chilliwack, Ruby Creek, Abbotsford, Mission City, Port Haney, Port Hammond and Ladner's Landing. The export shipments to Manitoba this season have been far ahead of those of other years. As far as the farmers are concerned, it is the greatest year they have ever had. It is their prosperity which has induced New Westminster to hold the industrial exhibition planned for this year, in spite of the terrible results wrought by the fire, of course, having also been a big drawing card. The yield of cereals, it is said, will be the greatest in the history of the province.

MR. CURZON'S TITLE.

It Does Not Give Him a Seat in the Lords, But That Will Come.

London, Sept. 24.--The elevation of Mr. George Curzon to the peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston is generally approved. Lord Cardale, his father, is one of the four peers in this country who are in holy orders, the others being the Earl of Rosburgh, the Earl of Devon and the Marquis of Normandy. Lord Cardale is rector of a little Derbyshire hamlet, Kedleston, from which the new peer takes his title.

It is suggested that he may return with a still higher title. The present barony does not carry with it a seat in the House of Lords, as he is given rank among the representative peers of Ireland, though taking his title from an English hamlet. But it places his name on the list of possible candidates for the next vacancy in the House of Lords.

YORK COUNTY LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

Incorporated 1891. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO BRANCH OFFICE, 35 YATES ST. Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000.00 Paid Up Capital, Dec. 30, '97, \$469,109.92 HUNTER & OLIVER, Solicitors A. J. WRIGHT, Superintendent Branch Office, Victoria E. W. DRAKE, Provincial Manager

OUR ISLAND HAY cannot be beaten; all kinds of food and lower prices; truck and horse wagon for sale, cheap. Hartman & Co.

QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

American Coasting Privileges as Equivalent for Free Canadian Canals-- The Alaskan Boundary.

Quebec, Sept. 24.--(Special)--It is understood that Canadian maritime interests will send a deputation here to urge that if the Canadian government grants free canals to the American marine, the Americans are to be required in return to give the right to Canadian vessels to participate in the coasting trade of the United States. The question of wrecking is also to be brought before the commissioners.

Prof. Mendenhall, formerly of the coast geodetic survey of the United States, who has been called in as an expert by the American commissioners on the Alaska boundary matter, has left for home, from which it is surmised that the question has been reduced to the simplest form. It is believed it will be dealt with by an independent tribunal, both sides agreeing to a special provision in the treaty giving bonding privileges through the disputed territory from the head of Lynn Canal.

Alex. Bogg, the veteran crofter commissioner from British Columbia, has arrived here to assist the British commissioners with such information as he possesses in reference to this question.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Alaska Boundary Question Referred by Conference to an Independent Tribunal.

Bonding Privileges Through the Disputed Territory Pending the Settlement.

Col. Domville Urges the Government to Appoint Yukon Rascality Commission.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, Sept. 24.--Letters patent have been granted the British Yukon Lumber Co., with a capital of \$100,000.

Col. Domville, M. P., who arrived here to-day, denies the accuracy of the interview with him sent out from Winnipeg, in which he spoke of "official rascality" in the Yukon. He says the best thing for the officials would be the appointment of a royal commission, which he will urge on the government.

It is understood that both sides at the Quebec conference to-day agreed to submit the Alaska boundary question to an independent tribunal. It is said also that provision will be made for bonding privileges through the disputed territory, however the matter may be decided. An order-in-council has been signed, allowing the law to take its course in the case of three of the Indians under sentence to be hanged at Dawson on the 1st of November. The sentence of the fourth, Frank Nantuck, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The appointment of Mr. Dugas as judge for the Yukon district was gazetted to-day.

E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, passed through to-day, on his way home from England.

FRANCE ON THE NILE.

Paris Now Hopes For Some Concession For Renouncing Claim to Fashoda.

London, Sept. 24.--The impatience here to learn the outcome of the journey of General Sir Herbert Kitchener to Fashoda, is in no wise allayed, and although the press on both sides of the channel is calmer this week, yet anxiety is evidenced in Great Britain in regard to the effect which the determined action of General Kitchener will have upon France, in view of the critical political situation in that country. There are fears that the French authorities may seek foreign diversion from their internal strife.

The partizan newspapers have adopted a more compromising tone, and instead of declaring that the French flag will never be lowered at Fashoda, they now put forward the occupation of that place by Major Marchand as a lever by which France may be able to obtain advantages elsewhere. The Bclair says: "Great Britain must buy our renunciation of our claims there, as she bought Germany's." The Temps also declares that the question now is simply one of coming to an agreement on the conditions of exchange."

BASKET BALL.

Regiment Club. The basket ball club of the Fifth regiment will be re-organized at a meeting to be held at the Drill hall at 8:30 to-morrow evening. All members of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 companies are requested to attend. After the meeting a practice will be held.

CHINA SEEKS TROUBLE

Abdication of the Emperor Signifies Reverse for Great Britain's Policy.

Admiral Seymour Accordingly Makes a Demonstration With the British Fleet.

Li Hung Chang's Influence Again Felt--Text of Emperor's Parting Edict.

London, Sept. 24.--The recent dramatic developments in the Chinese puzzle came as a disagreeable shock to the people of Great Britain. Not only in Great Britain but abroad the Queen Dowager's proclamation is interpreted as a fresh defeat for British policy and as an act of revenge upon the part of the latter's arch enemy, Li Hung Chang. It is generally believed that the mission of the Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, to China for the purpose of attempting to bring about an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and China, was the last straw which roused the Empress Dowager, and enabled the Russian party, led by Li Hung Chang, to regain its influence.

It is well known that the Chinese in spite of their defeat in the war with Japan, regard the Japanese as inferior beings and the intense hatred of the Dowager Empress for anything Japanese is also an acknowledged fact.

Advices received here from the European capitals indicate that political circles anticipate the reinstatement of Li Hung Chang to power, and the reactionary wave in China will lead to a closer understanding between the United States and Great Britain and Japan, resulting in combined pressure in favor of reforms.

The French newspapers rejoice at the prospects of Li Hung Chang's return to power, simply because it would be unpleasant for Great Britain. The Temps, referring to the reform edicts of the Emperor of China, says: "His reforming ardor was marked by more zeal than discretion. To suggest that the mandarins publish their accounts of receipts and expenditures was like plucking out their soul."

Wei-hai-wei, Sept. 24.--The British battleship Centurion, flagship of Vice-Admiral Seymour, commander of the British fleet in Chinese waters, sailed suddenly yesterday under sealed orders, accompanied from Che Foo by the battleship Victorious, the first class cruiser Narcissus, the second class cruiser Hart, and despatch boat Alacrity. It is supposed that the destination of the fleet is T'ai-Kai, at the entrance of the river leading to Tientsin, the port of Peking for the purpose of making a naval demonstration there.

London, Sept. 24.--A despatch to the Central News from Peking says that the Emperor is in good health, but is much disturbed by the realization of the existence of a conspiracy against him. The Emperor issued an edict this morning, ordering the guards of the palace to patrol with extra care. The guards at the doors and elsewhere within the precincts of the palace have been strengthened. The European community in Peking believe that the life of the Emperor is in danger. He is no match for the Dowager Empress, and is sadly in need of protection in his emergency. Englishmen think that the present state of affairs is Great Britain's opportunity.

Peking, Sept. 24.--The imperial decree by which the Emperor practically abdicates his powers in favor of the Dowager Empress reads as follows: "New that China is disturbed and there is need that all business shall be well done, the Emperor, agitated from morning to evening for the welfare of all affairs, and fearful lest errors may occur (observing from the beginning of the reign of Tung Chi, that the Empress Dowager has twice given instructions to the Emperor, each time with signal ability and success) so we now, considering the important interests, have begged the Empress to give the Emperor the benefit of her ripe experience and her instructions. The Dowager Empress has been pleased to accede to this request. Therefore it is to the good fortune of the whole empire that the auspicious event is brought about. From this day the Empress Dowager conducts the business of the imperial parliaments, and on the 8th day of the present month (Chinese calendar) we will take all the princes and ministers to perform the ceremony in the Chun Chun palace. Let the Yamen (foreign office) prepare that the ceremony may be performed with fitting honors."

HAY! HAY! HAY! Fine lot of Islands Hay just in. Come and see it. Ontario, Ont. Has. For 25 cents. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. Telephone 413. a17



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The very creditable crossing at the City Hall? Not a kink in the Council. That's right. Let brotherly love continue.

- Deviled Grabs - 15c. tin
- Mustard Sardines, 2 tins - 25c
- Salad Sardines, 2 tins - 25c
- Haddock Soured - 25c
- Tomato Sauce - 25c
- Potted Meats (assorted) - 10c
- Owl Condensed Milk, 3 for 25c
- Morgan's Eagle Oysters.

Dixie H. Ross & Co

W. T. HARDAKER

Auctioneer

Has the largest and best adapted Auction Rooms in Victoria, No. 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St. corner of Yates. Liberal advances made on consignments, furnished houses and stocks bought outright for spot cash.

AUCTION

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF CHOICE RESIDENCES AND LOTS

DALLAS ROAD - PANDORA AVENUE AND HILLSIDE AVENUE - NORTH CHATHAM - SILVIA STS. Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1898

I will sell in the Kirk Block, Douglas street, next to Johnson's book store, the following valuable properties:

The Beautiful Residence of C.E. Renouf situated on Dallas Road, on lots 5 and 6, and N. 1/2 of lot 2, block 22, Beckley farm, containing 9 rooms with all modern conveniences, furnace, nestor, radiators, large basement and laundry, stable and coach-house, greenhouse, man's house, and tastefully laid out garden with frontage on Dallas Road, Lewis street and Menzies street. Terms 1/2 cash and balance mortgage 3 years at 6 per cent.

The Brick Residence known as "The Clements Property" situated on Pandora Avenue, opposite the Methodist church, on portion of lots 2 and 4, and the whole lot 3 of 5 acre lot X, with double frontage of 100 feet on Pandora and Mason streets, and depth of 100 feet. Containing 12 rooms and very suitable for a boarding house. The house with 60 feet frontage will first be offered, and if not sold then the whole property. Terms 1/2 cash and balance mortgage 3 years at 6 per cent.

On first mortgage on Victoria real estate by the Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation and by The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

Two lots on Dallas Road.....\$700 each Two lots on Boyd street.....\$700 each Corner lot Dallas road.....\$800 Lots on Alpha street.....\$250 each Two lots on Simcoe street.....\$250 each

HOUSES FOR SALE. In all parts of the city from \$500 to \$50,000; call to examine our list before purchasing.

FARMS FOR SALE. One hundred and thirty-nine acres at Cowichan, 7-roomed modern house and outbuildings, clearing of 40 acres. Call at our office for further particulars.

A. W. MORE & CO., Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents, 86 Government street.

Hotel Dawson

Strictly First-Class. Rates from \$1. a day up. Yates Street, opp. Fire Hall.

M. WHITE, Proprietress.

TEA

In stock that will at all times prove pleasing to our customers is no small task. We have succeeded by thoroughly testing all brands offered and through careful blending have produced a Tea which surpasses in strength, in fragrance and flavor anything offered at the price. This is our famous New Season's Ceylon Tea absolutely pure and full flavored. Delightful, refreshing and invigorating.

E. J. Saunders & Co. 39-41 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

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by RALPH CHURTON

At an early date at 62 Douglas street. Household Furniture

Friday, September 30th At 91 Fort Street DESIRABLE FURNITURE

Old China, engravings, etc. Further particulars will appear.

Klondike Information Bureau.

W. WALLACE GRIME & CO. Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs Brokers, Commission and General Insurance Agents. 64 Yates Street - VICTORIA, B. C. Telephone 43

W. JONES...

AUCTIONEER.

Offers for sale, by private bargain, one of the choicest homesteads on the Island, containing 510 acres of land, with large well-kept orchard, profitable hotel, over 100 acres cultivated land, the whole well fenced; fronting on a fine sporting lake and the main trunk roads, six miles from the city; close to church, school and railway station. This is one of the biggest bargains ever offered investors. Price low; terms to suit. A fortune to right party.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 428.

J. E. PAINTER---

Wood cut to any required length by electric machinery.

TRUCK AND DRAY WORK DONE.

Office: 25 Cormorant street; Res: 17 Pine street, Victoria West, VICTORIA, B. C.

Mrs. WELCH--Spiritual business medium; psychometric readings of photos and mineral. Hotel Brunswick Parlors, 1-2, Reading, B1.

MINING SHARES

Athabasca.....wanted 9c Grand Prize.....wanted 25c Monte Cristo.....wanted 25c Deer Park.....wanted 75c Empire Gold.....wanted 75c Virginia.....wanted 75c Gopher.....wanted 45c Van Ande.....wanted 45c Commander.....wanted 45c Alberni Cons.....wanted

WE HAVE BUYERS

For other Stocks. Also for

A modern house of 8 rooms. A furnished room not less than 6 rooms. A building site in good situation. Our offices are now open, although the alterations necessary have not yet been made. Owners of mining stocks or new houses for sale are requested to call at once. We can advise some excellent investments just now.

MESSRS. GUTHBERT & CO.

Mining operators and real estate agents.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, ETC.

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Cures the headache resulting from sleeplessness.

35c PER BOTTLE

BOWES.

HE Dispenses Prescriptions. 100 Government Street, near Yates.

S. Y. WOOTTON
Registrar-General
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.
June 20th, 1898.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1896.

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THE ASHCROFT TRAIL.

There seems to be no doubt that a number of unfortunate people, who started from Ashcroft for the Klondike, are yet upon the road and in an extremely desperate condition.

Under these circumstances, it is the duty of both the provincial and federal governments to send out a relief expedition without an hour's delay.

It ought not to have been necessary for any newspaper to mention this matter, but the Colonist cannot excuse itself for not directing attention to it before. It hopes that this tardy appeal will be at once responded to.

GREAT BRITAIN'S INNINGS.

What a remarkable change there has been in the attitude of the various nations of the world towards Great Britain during the last year or so. It is less than three years since President Cleveland sent his Venezuelan message to congress and still less since the Kaiser wired his insulting telegram to Kruger. Then all the papers printed outside of the Empire were full of talk of the speedy decline of British prestige. In fact our foreign critics were saying to each other that.

But yesterday and Britain's name had stood against the world. Now none so poor as to do her reverence. Even loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty asked themselves if it could be true that the British lion had become toothless with age and luxury. The first answer to this question, the first hint to the world that there was a point beyond which British forbearance would not go, was the marshalling of the Flying Squadron. It was an unprecedented display of strength. Every power in the world felt awed by the impressive spectacle. Every government saw that with all her apparent weakness, Great Britain was the only power in the world ready to strike a crushing blow anywhere on the shortest possible notice, and that the British people, notwithstanding their apparent apathy, were as full of fight as they were a century ago, when the nation faced victoriously a world in arms against her. Then came the Golden Jubilee. The world has not yet got done talking of that event. Only last week an American writer said that never since history was written was there such a display of military and naval prowess, and he added that it put every other nation hopelessly in the rear. Even France, jealous as she always was of anything like greatness on the part of her neighbors, was forced to admit that Britain stood alone and unapproachable.

But people soon forget, and when later, France and Germany made demands in Asia and France, and the might of Britain was not at once exerted to check them, many hopes were expressed abroad and fears entertained at home that the hand at the helm of state had lost its skill, and that the flag would be dishonored before the eyes of the nations. But once again the prophets of disaster have been disappointed, and to-day Great Britain stands more eminent than at any time in the course of her long and eventful history.

To this result the recent campaigns in Northwest India and the Nile have largely contributed. In some respects these were not great wars. The number of men engaged has not been large, but the difficulties attending the expeditions have been such as to render the outcome especially noteworthy. It was an American paper which said that the relief of Chitral was a greater achievement than the crossing of the Alps by Hannibal or Napoleon. It was also an American paper which said a few days that Kitchener is undoubtedly the greatest general of the present day. Such lessons as have been taught by the achievements of British soldiers under such arduous conditions are not lost on the world.

It is emphatically Britain's innings, and the great glory of that fact consists in the knowledge that the prestige of the Empire will always be upon the side of freedom and the right. Eliza Cook sang: "Tis a glorious charter, deny it who can

That is breathed in the world: "I'm an Englishman."

but we claim to-day more than this. Never has the name of our country, never has the name of any nation meant so much for humanity as the name of the British Empire does at this momentous hour of the world's history. Events are shaping themselves so that it may soon come about that, united with the great people to the south of us, the power of Britain and her colonies may work for peace, prosperity and righteousness to a degree that even a decade ago would have seemed impossible under any circumstances.

The shocking accident yesterday, which resulted in the death of young Grace by the breaking of the fly wheel of one of the steam saving machines, emphasizes the necessity for an inspection of stationary and portable engines, and for some regulation to govern those in charge of them.

PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY.

Not many people who talk of primitive Christianity as something which ought, if possible, to be restored, have given much thought to what it is for which they express a preference. Some religious sects hold that, if the Bible is taken as the rule of life, Christianity in its primitive form will be realized, forgetting that to the early Christians the Bible, as we know it, was non-existent. The sacred books of the Jews, embraced in what we call the Old Testament, were available to those who cared or were able to study them, but no argument is necessary to show that the original disciples of Christ were not probably familiar with Jewish literature. The New Testament had, of course, no existence. What the earliest church knew of the life of Christ was derived either from the personal observations of its members or from hearsay. The Gospels were not written until some years after the Crucifixion, and the same observation applies to the other New Testament books. Even when these books came to be written, the number of copies must have been exceedingly few, and doubtless the churches at some places were quite ignorant of epistles written to the churches at other points. It is evident, therefore, that whatever may have been the guide of the primitive Christians, it was not the Bible as we have it to-day. Nor must it be forgotten that the first Christians were Jews. They were men brought up in the Jewish faith and traditions. The chief claim upon which they relied for the reasonableness of their doctrines was that they were in harmony with the Jewish prophecies, which is also one of the main grounds relied upon now. Thus the first Christians were Jews, who asserted a new thing, and that thing was that Christ had risen from the dead, and that, through the influence of the Holy Spirit, mighty works could be accomplished. In the ethical teachings of Christ and the Apostles, there is nothing to which any good man in any land could not heartily assent. Even Pilate, who looked into the matter, could find "no fault in Him at all." Take away from primitive Christianity these two elements, and it has no distinguishing features left. It presents no other characteristics not to be found in the contemporary teachings of the Neoplatonists. It did not inculcate nearly as great self-denial as the doctrines of the Essenes. Other sects could be mentioned which are quite its equals in regard to morality and a recognition of human obligation. We repeat that its distinguishing features were a belief in the Resurrection and in the imminent power of the Holy Spirit.

The importance of this conclusion is manifest when we reflect that of all the claims of Christianity, these two are the only ones that are questioned to any extent by skeptics and others. Yet if we contrast the history of Christianity with that of every other sect and creed that has ever existed, we are forced to admit it to be the only one that has been able to adapt itself to the needs of human progress—the only one which, after nineteen centuries of vicissitudes, is as full of vitality as ever, and apparently only on the eve of its greatest triumphs. Philosophy suggests that under such circumstances it would be wise to seek for the explanation of this difference between Christianity and the teachings of other sects and systems, and it is surely not unreasonable to hold that in the above-mentioned unique features of the Christian faith the solution may be found.

A belief in the resurrection might very well be a great stimulus to heroic devotion to the cause of the new religion, but when we seek for the great potency of primitive Christianity, we find it in the influence of what is called the Holy Spirit. One of the difficulties attaching to all philosophical inquiries arises from the necessity of finding names for things. We use such words as faith, belief, spirit, soul, and so on, without quite understanding ourselves what we mean by them, and with the full knowledge that those to whom they are addressed will put their own interpretation upon them. Hence when the expression Holy Spirit is used, the person employing it or the person to whom it is addressed may not have a very definite idea of what is meant. In this respect it is like the word "electricity." It is a name for a force that is understood only so far as its operations have been observed. Its exact nature is unknown, and possibly in a human sense may be unknowable. The Holy Spirit is an agency, and so far as the observation of mankind goes, the most subtle and powerful agency in the whole Universe of God. It may well be that it is the creative and supporting agency of that universe, of which the unknown philosopher who wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews thought when he used the expression, "by whom also He made the worlds." The lesson which primitive Christianity teaches—and we believe it to be its great lesson—is that man can so live as to be in harmony with this mighty agency, which will sustain him in his present life, and fit him for whatever the future may have in store.

AFTER DISARMAMENT.

The idea of a general disarmament is naturally very attractive, and we all hope to see effect given to it. Nevertheless the effects of such a policy, if carried out suddenly, would be very disorganizing to business. It is true that the armies and navies of the world cost an immense amount of money, every dollar of which, at the last analysis, comes out of the producing classes, but it is also true that every dollar of it finds its way, in the end, back to the producing classes. Soldiers must be fed, armed and clothed. Ships must be built, provisioned and maintained. These

things put vast sums of money in circulation. It is true that thousands of soldiers and sailors are supported in lives of idleness, so far as the production of things of value goes; but if they were disbanded, there would be so many more persons added to the army of competitors, who are constantly striving for a living by producing the necessities and luxuries of life. This line of argument has its friends, and these claim that the maintenance of a standing army is really a very good thing for the taxpayers, just as it used to be claimed that the national debt of Great Britain was a source of prosperity. But the argument will not hold good. This will appear from a little consideration. Suppose it were proposed that a new class of non-producers should be called into existence by the state, to be supported by the taxes of the people, would anyone pretend that this would be a cause of prosperity? A negative answer will at once be given to this question. No one would have thought, if society were just being organized, that a country could be made richer by maintaining any considerable number of the population in idleness at the expense of the others. Therefore, though disarmament would be the means of obliterating many industries, and thereby throwing thousands of people out of employment, and though, in addition to rendering such employees competitors with men in other vocations, it would convert the hitherto non-producing sailors and soldiers into producers, and we may safely conclude that social and industrial conditions would be immensely bettered as the ultimate result.

The truth of the matter is that people have to work too hard—that is, the producing classes have to—because they must produce not only for themselves, but enough for those who produce nothing. If we could once get society adjusted upon right lines, it would be possible for all people to be comfortable without working half as hard as they now have to. When we use the expression "producing classes," we do not simply mean people who grow crops or make articles of some kinds, but the whole industrial community that is engaged in doing what promotes human welfare and happiness. The burden of maintaining the armies and navies of the world falls upon these people, and after disarmament they would find life much easier, when the first shock incident to so great a change had passed away.

These considerations have more of an academic than practical interest, and the only reason for mentioning them is that we have observed how the great majority of people like to have purely academic questions suggested for consideration. We do not for a moment imagine that any sudden disarmament will ever be attempted or proposed. The most that need be expected is that the policy of the great military nations may be altered and that, instead of striving year by year to increase their aggressive power, they will come to some mutual understanding to gradually reduce the number of men under arms, and the cost of maintaining them. There might also be an understanding whereby the European governments would be rendered safe in abandoning the policy of accumulating gold for war purposes. This is likely to be the first result of an understanding looking to disarmament. The amount of money, which during the last few years has gone into the military chests of Europe, is not known, but it is enormous. Although the production of gold has been increasing with unprecedented rapidity, there is no more of the metal available for circulation than formerly, and the explanation is that it is finding its way into the coffers of the great military governments. It is taken out of hiding in the mines and put into hiding again in imperial strongholds, and all the good the world gets out of it is what is derived from the labor employed, and the goods consumed in getting it. If the gold itself remained in the money market, the result would be an advance in prices, and a great stimulus to enterprise of every kind. If the proposal of the Czar shall result in nothing more than a cessation in the locking up of gold by the continental powers of Europe, the world will be greatly the gainer.

The officials of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company direct the attention of the Colonist to the fact that they have a comfortable set of waiting rooms in the same building as the ticket office, the men's room being downstairs and the ladies' room upstairs. They appreciate fully what the Colonist had in mind, namely, the advantage of a waiting room into which passengers could go directly on stepping out of the steamer, but they say that the arrangements of the wharf, which is not the property of the company, are such that it would be out of the question to provide such a room, and that they have done the best they could under the circumstances. We suggest to the officials of the company that if they would put up signs in conspicuous places on their boats, telling where the waiting rooms are, and also a conspicuous sign at the steamer landing, indicating the direction in which passengers should go to reach the rooms, they would confer a great favor upon the travelling public at a very small cost, and would do something towards alleviating the necessary inconvenience attending disembarkation from a steamer upon such a small and inconveniently arranged wharf.

How many people live in Victoria? The Colonist has made an effort to throw some light upon this question, and the results are presented in another column of to-day's paper. The basis upon which the estimate is made is given, and everyone, if so disposed, can



Sold only in 5 and 10 pound boxes.

MM

Are you looking for a refreshing beverage? Try
Maisow Congou Tea
SIMON LEISER & CO., AGENTS, VICTORIA, B. C.

do a little calculating for himself. The conclusion seems warranted that the population is nearer 30,000 than 25,000, and it is fair to say that strangers, who have an opportunity afforded them of seeing the whole city, usually put the population at about 30,000.

We present a forecast of the vote on the plebiscite, and it is quite different to what we expected it would be when inquiries were instituted. Nearly every one has hitherto placed British Columbia in the anti-prohibition column, but there is a very good chance of an affirmative majority for the plebiscite. In most of the localities where the negative will prevail, the majority is likely to be light, while in such places as the lower Fraser valley and Okanagan there will be large prohibition majorities, so that the small minorities in the other places may be fully offset. Many persons will be surprised at the conclusion reached by Colonist reporters as to the result in this city, but unless there is considerable change in public interest during the next few days, there will be quite a strong probability that the affirmative side may have a small majority. The vote throughout the province is likely to be light, and the result will not be decisive one way or the other.

Colonist readers will recall that this paper some time ago, and on more than one occasion, directed the attention of the Dominion government to the fact that the steamers carrying supplies up the Yukon were not likely to reach their destination, and urged that a fresh lot of goods should be sent in by way of the head of the river. This advice was as a matter of course disregarded. The latest news from Dawson gives proof that the suggestion was timely, because it appears that supplies for the winter were being then bought at Dawson by the military authorities, the steamers having been stuck on their way up by reason of the lowness of the water and the scarcity of fuel. The latter consideration will have a highly important bearing upon the future navigation of the lower Yukon.

We do not know upon what principle the provincial government is acting in recalling all the provincial police from Lake Teelin. There are many people yet in that part of the province, and it does not seem right to leave them without any representative of the law nearer than Glenora, which is at least 150 miles distant.

A Rossland paper remarks that a bank official there is laid up with inflammatory rheumatism and adds: "He is greatly missed as one of the judges of the horse races." Evidently Rossland is progressing when it thus places pleasure before business.

We feel that an apology is due Colonist readers for the publication of the letter signed "Argus" in yesterday's paper. It was inadvertently marked for publication.

The indications are that there will be the finest kind of a sled road from Glenora to Teslin lake all winter.

CARE OF DRESS.

For the removal of iron rust the Springfield Republican gives the following warranted direction: Rinse the stained part of the garment in cold water clip it for a moment in a mixture of oxalic acid and boiling water, and rinse again in cold water. If the last rinsing is neglected the acid will eat the cloth. It also says blood stains can be removed by soaking in cold water—hot water sets the stain.

Another authority says a cake of magnesia and a clothes brush are good friends to an economical and careful woman. "After brushing a dusty gown, and then rubbing both sides of any soiled spots with magnesia, it should be hung away for a day or two, and then brushed again. The spots will be found to have disappeared. Care taken with dainty gowns is the secret of dressing well on a limited allowance."

Sometimes a jagged rent in a gown can be best mended by the use of green tissue. Lay the torn right side up over a piece of tissue, which can be purchased for a few cents at almost any shop. Arrange the threads to cover the break, then cover with several thicknesses of cloth, being careful not to disarrange the threads, dampen the top layer and press for a minute or two (not longer) with a hot iron.

To straighten bent whalebones and make them fit for use again, soak them in hot water, then press under a heavy weight until dry.

In mending gloves, use fine cotton as silk is far more apt to cut the kid. If the rent is in a seam, turn the glove inside out and sew them over and over. If the tear is in the glove, set a piece of kid under it and secure with a few stitches. When mending has wrinkled or crushed the clothing, a vigorous shaking, after which to hang or spread it out in a hot room for some hours, will greatly improve the appearance.

The future is uncertain, but if you keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be sure of good health.

Try RADNOR WATER

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Agents.

Collegiate School
41 Burdett Ave.
—VICTORIA, B. C.

Patron and Visitor

THE LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA.

STAFF:

J. W. Laing, M.A. [Oxon.]

Head Master.

Rev. C. Fraser Sharp, M.A. (Camb.)
J. R. LEWIN, Esq.

Moderate terms for day scholars and boarders. Boys received from 8 years of age and upwards.

The Christmas term will commence on Monday, September 23, at 2:30 p. m.

Apply to Head Master.

To Klondikers

T. & B.

Myrtle Navy

Plug Smoking

Tobacco

Is almost exclusively used in the Canadian Yukon. You want the best Tobacco in that country, and there is none better than the old reliable "T. & B." Packed in suitable waterproof packages.

Colonist
Want
Ads.....

One Cent
One Word
One Issue

FINAL NOTICE

Sewers Rental.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the rents due for the year 1896, under the "Sewers Rental By-Law," are paid within fifteen days from date, legal proceedings will be taken to recover same.

No further notice will be given.
CHAS. KENT, Collector.
City Hall, Sept. 10, 1896.

Various amounts to loan on
FIRST MORTGAGE

Swinerton & Oddy,
106 Govt St. P.O. Box 502. Tel 491

SPENCER'S ...ARCADE

Cloak Department

Stylish garments here by the hundred. The best made and most perfect fitting Ladies' Jackets to be procured anywhere in the world. Some inexpensive Fancy Tweeds and all-wool Plain Cloths, smooth finish, from \$3.50 to \$8.50. Finest Eskimo Cloth, silk-lined, from \$12.50 to \$25. In the better qualities the linings are very rich. Useful Black Cloth Capes, \$3.50 to \$5.50; better ones with new rounded front and full flounce, \$7.50 to \$12.50. Rich black Velvet Mantles, from \$15 to \$90. Opera Capes, \$7.50 to \$100.

For children we show natty Reefer Coats, fancy and plain cloths, really a very nobby lot.

Millinery Department

The opening was a great success, and we have two work-rooms busy keeping up the stock. Some more new Walking Hats and Sailors' came in yesterday; from \$1.

Umbrellas and Mackintoshes

are wanted now. Our large stock is at your service.

Dress Goods Dep't

Nine pcs. Fancy Dress Goods, double width, winter colors, regular price \$1; on Saturday morning, 50c.

Manchester Dept

Ten pcs. Checked Flannellette, worth 10c.; on Saturday morning, 2½c. Only 10 yards to each customer; none sold to pedlers.

Boy's Furnishing

We can now completely outfit any number of boys with Underwear, Clothing, Hats, Caps and Shoes.

D. Spencer,
Govm't St.

IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITION

Although Very Little Interest Is Manifested Throughout the Province.

The Vote Cast on Thursday Will Probably Be for a Prohibitory Law.

A Forecast Based Upon Independent Information From All Sections.

Next Thursday witnesses the taking of the vote throughout Canada on what is known as the "Prohibition Plebiscite"—the expectation being that if the people of the Dominion express themselves as favorable to the suggested abolition of all traffic in intoxicants, a measure in this direction will speedily be introduced by the government in the House of Commons. The question that the electors, as shown on the voters' lists of the several provinces, are required to answer this week, is clearly indicated in the form of the ballot itself as below:

	YES	NO
Are you in favor of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider, and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?		

In Victoria city, the votes of the electors will be taken at the Market hall, where to facilitate the count there will be nine divisions, and the polls open continuously from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. The returning officer at Victoria, Mr. H. A. Munn, will also have charge of the voting at the Masonic hall, Esquimalt; Price's hotel, Parson's Bridge; Methuen public hall; the Agricultural hall, Cadboro Bay road, for South Victoria; the Temperance hall, Cedar Hill; and Dr. Dickson's residence, Talmie estate. There has been no organized opposition to the plebiscite in this city or district, while the temperance workers have been active and energetic in presenting their case—the policy of those in antagonism being apparently to kill any definite expression of the public feeling by such indifference that the resultant vote will be ridiculously disproportionate to the vote available. The same principle applies elsewhere throughout the province, and in consequence British Columbia may reasonably be expected—contrary to the view of the Eastern press—to give an empty victory to the prohibition advocates.

Hereunder will be found a forecast based upon the information and opinion of the newspaper men in the several representative sections of the province—with the telegrams these gentlemen have sent the Colonist on this question of the day:

A PLEBISCITE FORECAST.

Victoria, Nanaimo and the other districts of Vancouver Island will endorse prohibition, but with so small a portion of the total available vote as to afford no reliable indication of the true consensus of opinion. In Vancouver City, the anti-prohibitionists will secure an equally inconsequential victory, offset by the endorsement of the prohibition proposals in the municipalities of the Fraser Valley, the Kamloops and the tributary district of Yale will endorse prohibition by a small majority, as will also old Cariboo, Revelstoke and Kaslo divisions of West Kootenay; while the Okanagan Valley will voice an emphatic "aye." Rossland and Nelson divisions, on the other hand, will vote contra. East Kootenay, upper Cariboo, and the other districts not touched upon above, bear so unimportant relation to the general vote as not to affect the result materially. The outcome of Thursday's balloting may therefore be looked forward to as a barren victory for the friends of prohibition—barren inasmuch as the general opinion is believed to be in favor of the prohibition, and lead to the polling of a small vote everywhere.

EVENLY DIVIDED.

Little Interest Manifested in Vancouver And the Result a Guess.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 24.—There has not been much interest taken in the plebiscite question in this vicinity as yet. The temperance people are the only ones who are doing any work or displaying activity. The liquor men so far appear to be quite indifferent and it is believed here by those claiming to be competent judges that the result will be close, with the chances favoring the opponents of the measure.

In the Fraser valley municipalities the probabilities favor the prohibitionists and by a considerable majority.

THE WORLD.

FAMLOOPS SAYS "AYE." Indications That the Inland Capital Will Endorse Prohibition.

Kamloops, Sept. 24.—The indications are that the result of the plebiscite in Kamloops will be a fair majority for prohibition. In the outlying districts the vote cast will be small, and it is very difficult to predict with any degree of accuracy how it will go, although—judging the districts together—the probabilities are that the majority vote will be for prohibition.

F. J. DEANE, Editor Inland Sentinel.

NANAIMO SEEMS FAVORABLE.

Indifference the Keynote of the Situation—Prohibition Will Probably Win.

"I have not investigated the plebiscite question sufficiently to hazard a reliable forecast," wires Editor George Norris,

of the Nanaimo Free Press, while another correspondent at the Coal City telegraphs:

Nanaimo, Sept. 24.—Very general indifference is displayed throughout both city and district. As the temperance folk have been the only ones at work, however, the victory should be on their side.

A. B.

WILL CARRY WESTMINSTER. Although Owing to the Fire and Subsequent Confusion the Vote Will Be Small.

Vancouver, Sept. 24.—The plebiscite will carry with a small majority in Westminster city and district. There has been so much confusion owing to the fire that it is thought now there will be a very small vote in Westminster, and that those opposed are not sufficiently interested to bother about voting. The prohibitionists are enthusiastic.

E. K. JOHNSON, Editor Westminster Sun.

IN EAST KOOTENAY.

Apathy and Indifference With No Reliable Indications of Results.

Golden, B.C., Sept. 24.—It is difficult to give a forecast of local opinion on the poll for North East Kootenay, as with the exception of Donald, where the temperance workers are active, little interest is manifested in any part of the riding.

EDITOR "GOLDEN ERA."

AN EMPHATIC NEGATIVE.

Nelson District Shares the General Indifference but Will Vote "Nay."

Nelson, B.C., Sept. 24.—Very little interest is being taken in the plebiscite vote, but the opinion is freely expressed that Nelson and immediate vicinity will be strongly against prohibition.

D. M. CARLEY, "The Economist."

SANDON SENTIMENT.

One-Third of the Vote Available Will Go for Prohibition.

Sandon, B.C., Sept. 24.—Probably one-third of the vote cast in local elections will go for the plebiscite.

C. CLIFFE, Editor "Mining Review."

NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.

The Okanagan Valley Will Vote for Abolition of Intoxicants.

Vernon, B.C., Sept. 24.—Am certain the vote here will give a majority in favor of prohibition.

T. A. McKELVIE, Editor "Vernon News."

AND OLD CARIBOO ALSO.

Quesnelle Section Will Probably Affirm, But Not With Large Majorities.

Ashcroft, B. C., Sept. 24.—As near as can be ascertained the vote in Ashcroft and this vicinity will be in favor of the plebiscite.

B. C. Mining Journal.

REVELSTOKE IN LINE.

The Plebiscite Will Probably Carry But With a Narrow Margin.

Revelstoke, Sept. 24.—It is to be expected that the plebiscite vote will carry here by a narrow majority. No organization is organized.

A. J.

ROSSLAND VOTES "NAY."

General Sentiment of the Kootenay Capital Is Against Prohibition.

Rossland, Sept. 24.—The general sentiment here is opposed to prohibition, but not much interest is manifested.

C. E. RACE, The Rossland Miner.

DAWSON ADVICES.

Commissioner Ogilvie to Be Asked to Remove Officials From Office.

A mass meeting called by the provisional committee of the recently organized Miners' Association was held in Dawson on the evening of September 1 when it was decided to present an address to Commissioner Ogilvie, and to use the words of the Klondike Nugget, "beg him to at once set things right by removing incompetent and crooked officials."

The large amount of illness at present prevalent in Dawson has made it necessary to make additions to the two hospitals. A three-story addition is being made to St. Mary's hospital, which will double the capacity of that institution and three additional nurses have arrived from the Holy Cross Mission. At last advices there were 82 patients in the hospital, most of them suffering from typhoid fever.

The secret societies of Dawson, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Workmen, Woodmen of the World and Elks, have commenced the erection of a hall. Steps are being taken to have the city of Dawson incorporated.

Tug Constance is on Turpel's ways, receiving a general cleaning and painting. She has just completed a cannery engagement on the Fraser.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE BANK OF B. N. A.

General Meeting in London—Steady Progress Reported—Prosperity in British Columbia.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America took place at the bank's offices, 6th inst., under the presidency of Mr. E. A. Hoare. There was a full attendance of directors, but a limited number of shareholders was present.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the profits for the first half year, including £3,726 19s. 11d. brought forward from the last account, amounted to £32,489 17s. 8d. The directors had declared in interim dividend of 25s. per share, and that left a balance of £7,489 17s. 8d. to be carried forward. The court had appropriated for the benefit of the staff and the officers' widows and orphans' fund, £423 7s. 10d., and for life insurance £333 8s. 3d. The deposits on account amounted to £2,458,000. Figures showed a steady increase. The bills payable amounted to £1,500,000, compared with £1,265,000 in June, 1896, and £1,202,000 in June, 1897. The notes in circulation now stood at £233,000, compared with £201,000 in June, 1896, and £244,000 in June, 1897.

That considerable increase was due to the opening of our new branches in the mining districts of Western Canada, and it must be regarded as satisfactory, and we confidently hope for a continued growth under that head.

On the other side of the account their actual cash and assets at £500,000, compared with £400,000 in June, 1896, and £427,000 in June, 1897. Their cash at call and short notice amounted to £798,000 compared with £377,000 in June, 1896 and £255,000 in June, 1897. The total of these two items represented no less than 53 per cent of their gross liabilities, which the meeting would agree with him was a thoroughly sound position. Their investments stood at £239,000, of which £135,000 was at a book cost of £150,000 Consols at 93, and the balance of £84,000 was in other securities, all of which were of unimpaired character. The bills receivable and loans on security amounted to £3,925,000, compared with £3,536,000 in June, 1896, and £3,875,000 in June, 1897. In the premises account there was practically no change. The figures he had quoted denoted a steady progress throughout the bank, and that they were well with them. The past year had been one of considerable prosperity for Canada, and the trade of the Dominion had shown a very gratifying increase, and that increase had followed an increase in 1897.

The splendid returns were principally due to the excellent harvest and the high prices which farmers obtained for their breadstuffs, while the activity shown, at any rate in the development of the mineral resources of British Columbia and the North West had stimulated trade in many departments. Their old established branches in Eastern Canada had hitherto benefited by the improved conditions of general trade, but there could be no doubt that their interests at the present time were more in the direction of Western Canada, respecting which so much recently had been heard; and the welfare of their own branches in the Kootenay district had demanded their constant attention and speaking generally, they were well with them. The results obtained from the opening of the new offices in that district.

No doubt the shareholders had observed that they had closed their branch at Sandon because they had been disappointed in the results as to the business there, another bank also having a branch and their experience proved that there was not sufficient business for two powerful banking institutions. They had, therefore, entered into an amicable agreement with their rivals, and the result of that had been that we had closed our branch at Sandon, and they had closed their office at Sandon, and left us the business in the last-named place. It was to be hoped that that arrangement would prove to be for the benefit of both institutions, and that the rapid progress of mining work in those places would lead to excellent results. There were already some mines which had been proved to be extremely productive, and the names of some of those properties were familiar to everyone; but there were others in which the work of development had not proceeded so far, and which had not, therefore, shown equally good results. For 1896 the production of precious metals had been £775,000, while for the year 1897 it was put at £1,400,000—a notable increase. The important industry represented by those figures could not fail to greatly enhance the prosperity of the province of British Columbia. They were therefore hopeful that at their well established branches they might secure a fair share of the business of that district, and they were prepared to still further extend their branch establishments among the mining camps wherever there was a promise of profitable business.

With regard to the branch that had been established in Dawson, he had hardly told them that the court did not take that step without much anxious thought and consideration. They have decided that there was a reasonable expectation of doing profitable business in the first place, while at the same time the risks and dangers attending the opening of an office there would be daily diminished by improved means of communication. Too much praise could not be accorded the members of their staff to whom was entrusted the duty of opening the branch and by their energy, perseverance and determination in speedily mastering the dangers and privations of the journey the bank were enabled to open their branch more than a month earlier than that of the only other bank as yet established in the place. Since then the staff—which opened their branch upon the day following their arrival—had been fully occupied, and it had been found necessary to reinforce their numbers, while the arrangements for the

protection of the bank and its officers were all that the directors could expect and such as to make them deeply indebted for the consideration shown them by the government. No doubt the expense of opening such a branch was exceptional, and he trusted that they would not be disappointed in their expectations concerning it. In conclusion, the chairman referred to the loss they had sustained in the death of Mr. R. R. Grindley the late general manager, to whose character and attainments a warm tribute of acknowledgment was paid.

The report was then unanimously adopted, and the proceedings closed.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

M. Castello, Miss Winters, A. Meyhart, Miss Winters, W. Kingman, W. Kingman, L. S. Miller, J. P. Loftus, F. G. Boyles, E. A. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer, J. M. Foster, T. W. Hudson, R. Kufner, F. W. Stevenson, Capt. Gatter, R. J. Lambert, Mrs. Lambert, P. J. Hollins, Mrs. White, G. Stelly, Mrs. White, A. D. Carleton, H. W. Bowers, A. J. Dullain, H. Wrightson, W. T. Suter, Miss Dill, Miss Palmer, Miss Wetham, Mrs. Nesbit, Miss Wetham, Miss McFadden, Miss Ross, L. Goodman, J. K. Angus, Mrs. Angus, C. H. Pearley, Mrs. W. Wilson, Miss Wilson, W. M. Gibson, J. W. Hanna, W. M. Gibson, G. A. Knox, A. J. Miller, J. Stuber, J. Jowles, D. Foxvenden, E. E. Robison, D. McGilora, Morris Barrett, Mrs. Barrett and Mr. J. Tupper.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

Sir C. H. Tupper, Lady Tupper, C. E. McDermott, Alex. Dunsinuir, John Bryden, H. Baxter, Wm. Wolf, Mrs. P. P. Snowden, C. H. Travis, J. Arnold, C. Simpson, J. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, E. W. McLean, J. Holloway, W. H. Price, J. Henderson, W. Berryman, R. Berryman, Miss Berryman, Wm. Henderson, J. Hilt, J. Stark, R. S. Norton, Miss Robertson, Rev. Winchester, Miss Henderson, Miss S. Gable, E. B. Pemberton, C. Elorley, J. L. Beckwith, Mrs. Heller, J. Shallock, J. E. Scoville, Miss Matthews, Miss Cullin, Miss Watkins, J. E. Raynes, C. W. Hills, Miss Speer, T. Oliver, Miss Croftin, Mrs. Knott, H. T. Knott, J. P. Hicks, S. S. Spencer, W. Wheeler, Miss Armon, Miss B. Hall, Miss Hill, W. Goodchild, Mrs. Sherrett.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Kingston from the Sound:

J. Johnson, E. G. Prior & Co., A. McGregor, H. Jackson, E. B. Murray, W. Brad & Co., Watson, McD., A. S. A. Tuff, J. C. James, R. G. T. Corfield, W. S. Fraser & Co., M. Bantley, J. F. Fild, J. Pierce & Co., John Hanna, H. E. Levy, A. & W. Wilson, Peter Maugh, J. H. Todd & Son, Dutton & Son, Mulhead & M., Earnman, H. & Co., Brackman & Ker.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver:

S. Lelser, Weller Bros., Campbell & Co., E. J. Saunders, Henderson Bros., Deane, H. Brooks, S. Marks, F. R. Stewart, B. C. Furniture Co., Mrs. Vigor, J. Hitehenson, T. Shotholt, C. C. Hatt, C. C. Russell, M. Cameron, W. Bowness, A. C. McGreggor, G. A. Carleton, Parsons Produce, James Angus, Pither & Lelser, Martin & R., H. A. Howell, Mrs. Scott, G. C. Sauer, H. J. Brady.

Women's Worst Enemy

Some hesitate before giving an answer, but those who know best will immediately say HEADACHE.

Thousands of women live in misery day after day, and week after week, suffering untold agony from these dreadful headaches. Husbands are disheartened, children neglected, and happy homes ruined. Most women strive to bear in silence the suffering which they consider part of life without looking into the cause or searching for relief. Food cannot digest without the bile which the liver supplies and hence the necessity of keeping the liver in good working order. To cure the headaches you must cure the liver and thus remove the cause of disease.

Dr. Chase spent years of his life in perfecting a medicine which acts directly on the kidneys and liver. Thousands of grateful women have testified during the past ten years to the effectiveness of this remedy for sick headaches. Many a home has been restored to happiness as a result.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the greatest discovery of this great scientist, are put up to sell 25 doses for 25c. All dealers.

—THE— B. C. COLD STORAGE & ICE WORKS.

Storage Department. 100,000 sq. feet of Storage.

Bonded, Gold, Storage.

Negotiable Warehouse Receipt Issued. Advances Made.

NAVAL CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received on behalf of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty until Monday, 10th October, 1898, for supply and delivery into the boats of H. M. Ships at Comox, of such quantities of "Fresh Beef, Vegetables, and Soft Bread, as may be required for Naval purposes for one year certain from the 1st November next.

....READ THIS....

Are you shipping freight to Dawson? If so, you can save a handsome profit on your shipment by taking a scow or barge from Lake Bennett down the river. For example—Ten tons from Victoria to Dawson, at contract rates, costs 24 cents per pound, or \$4,800; connections are uncertain, and consequent delays to be contended with. Ten tons from Victoria to Lake Bennett costs nine cents per pound, or \$1,800. From Bennett to Dawson, by barge or scow, three cents per pound, or \$600; total, \$2,400, or a saving to the shipper of \$2,400 on a small transaction. No delays.

....IT MUST BE SO....

For regular traders buy barges and scows from us. We save money for others. We can do it for you. Come and figure with us at the mills.

Munn, Holland & Co., Agts, 34 Broad St., LAKE BENNETT, B.C. VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING CO., Ltd Ltd

Corby's Rye Whiskey.

In Bond and Duty Paid... TURNER, BEETON & CO.

DON'T GO To Klondike Without an ALBION STOVE

.....WE HAVE.....

Folding Deflecting Stoves Strong Sheet Steel Stoves that are made to last... Combination Cooking and Heating Stoves of Special Design..... Each Stove Has Pipe and a Bake Pan Packed Inside

ALBION IRON WORKS CO., Limited Liability

.....HAY PRESSES

Just Received—A Carload of Whitman's Celebrated All Steel Bailing Presses

These presses are simple, durable and powerful, and are of the most modern and improved construction. The Steel King will bale 14 to 18 tons, and the Steel Beauty 10 to 12 tons per day, and so that 10 tons will go easily into an ordinary box-car. Call and examine them, or send for circular to

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd Ltd

Victoria and Vancouver Sole Agents for British Columbia

THOMAS EARLE....

WHOLESALE GROCER and IMPORTER

92, 94 and 97 Wharf St. VICTORIA, B.C.

Klondike and Miners' Outfits.....

Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Colonist.

Use HOME RULE SOAP

And encourage Home Industries. Manufactured by W. J. PENDRAY VICTORIA, B.C.

CREAMERIES BUTTER FACTORIES, LARD PACKERS

are now universally using

EDDY'S ANTISEPTIC FIBREWARE

because it prevents decay, resists contamination, is light, durable and costs but a trifle.....

—> The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited.

J. MITCHELL, Agent Victoria and Vancouver

WE SUIT YOU

More than one way. Our work always gives satisfaction.

GAMPBELL & CO

The leading tailors, opposite Colonist office, corner Broad and Trounce Aves.

ST. ALICE WATER

FROM Harrison Hot Springs

PER THORPE & CO., Ltd.

Sole Agents. VICTORIA, NELSON, VANCOUVER.

Box 175 - Tel. 435.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

Monday, Sept. 26th

LINCOLN J. CARTER'S Great Spectacular Production

The Heart of Chicago

Elegant Special Scenery. Wonderful Mechanical Devices. Mysterious Electrical Effects. A Vivid Picture of the Great Fire.

Another Big Success!

See the Marvelous Approaching Train

A powerful company introducing a splendid line of High-Class Specialties!

Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00. Seats on sale at the Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Try the Colonist for JOB PRINTING

Victoria Water Works

Notice is hereby given that from and after the first day of October next all water rates and rents will be due and payable at the City Hall on the last day of each month. If paid within 15 days of becoming due a discount will be allowed, except in the case of meter rates, which are net. If not so paid the water may be shut off without notice.

JAS. L. RAYMUR, Water Commissioner. City Hall, August 30, 1898.

The Great Leader of Champagnes

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S EXTRA DRY

WHILE WORDS TELL, STATISTICS PROVE

..MUMM'S..

The importation of G. H. MUMM & CO.'S EXTRA DRY in 1897 aggregating 72,775 cases, or 42,293 cases more than of any other brand, is certainly the most striking evidence of the great popularity of this famous brand of champagne, and particular attention is called to the fine quality, purity and natural dryness of the wine now coming to this market.

MUMM'S

Royal Warrants have been granted to Messrs. H. Mumm & Co. as Purveyors to

His Majesty the King of Holland.
Her Majesty The Queen of England.
His Majesty The German Emperor.
His Majesty the King of Bavaria.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

His Majesty the King of Denmark.
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.
His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Natural dryness and the smallest percentage of alcohol constitute the conditions of a wholesome champagne, and as such G. H. MUMM & CO.'S EXTRA DRY has been analyzed and endorsed by Professor R. OGDEN DOREMUS, Dr. THOS. KING CHAMBERS and other most eminent authorities.

Imports of various brands of Champagne into the United States from January 1, 1898, to August 1, 1898, total 118,423 cases. Of this quantity G. H. MUMM & CO. imported 43,369 cases of the EXTRA DRY, or more than one-third of total.

..MUMM'S..

Appreciating the growing tendency for dry champagnes, MESSRS. G. H. MUMM & CO., have retained in their EXTRA DRY the natural dryness, instead of resorting to the addition of alcohol in order to produce dryness, as is the case with some of the so-called Brut wines.

MUMM'S

G. H. MUMM & CO.'S Extra Dry can be obtained at all the first-class hotels, restaurants and refreshment places in British Columbia.

Used at almost all Notable Banquets, Balls, Weddings, Etc.

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Very Best Line of Goods

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..MILK..

Containing all the CREAM of the Original Milk. The best and most economical for

MINERS' USE.
Every Tin Guaranteed.

Seagram's Whisky

and "Thistle Blend"

SOLE AGENTS

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.

A CITY OF 30,000.

That Is What a Present Census Would Make Victoria's Population.

Three and a Half to the Directory Name an Insufficient Average.

According to Henderson's British Columbia Directory for 1898, which has just been given to the public, the individuals counted in Victoria for directory purposes number 7,498—or 1,077 more than in 1897; and basing their estimate upon a standard of 3½ individuals to each counted name, the directory publishers approximate the present population of British Columbia's capital at about 26,243.

Three and a half to each breadwinner in the city means a very low basis of calculation, and for the purpose of verifying its fairness or otherwise to the city, one of the Colonist staff was detailed on Friday to play census enumerator for a day, and take a representative street from end to end in order that it might be noted how closely actual facts contrasted with the assumption of three and a half adopted by the directory men as the basis of their calculations.

Quadrant street was hit upon for the test and it was found that with its extension, Fourth street, it contains at present but 71 residents—three have moved to some other location since the directory canvassers made their rounds. The following table shows exactly the population on this one representative street, the street numbers being given with the number of persons resident at each:

No. 21.....	1	No. 125.....	10
" 23.....	2	" 113.....	2
" 25.....	5	" 124.....	4
" 27.....	6	" 125.....	3
" 29.....	2	" 126.....	2
" 31.....	1	" 127.....	5
" 33.....	6	" 128.....	2
" 35.....	2	" 129.....	5
" 37.....	3	" 130.....	4
" 39.....	3	" 131.....	1
" 41.....	13	" 132.....	6
" 43.....	2	" 133.....	4
" 45.....	2	" 134.....	1
" 47.....	2	" 135.....	1
" 49.....	2	" 136.....	1
" 51.....	2	" 137.....	1
" 53.....	3	" 138.....	6
" 55.....	3	" 139.....	2
" 57.....	3	" 140.....	8
" 59.....	3	" 141.....	0
" 61.....	5	" 142.....	4
" 63.....	5	" 143.....	0
" 65.....	3	" 144.....	4
" 67.....	3	" 145.....	4
" 69.....	4	" 146.....	5
" 71.....	4	" 147.....	3
" 73.....	4	" 148.....	3
" 75.....	4	" 149.....	7
" 77.....	4	" 150.....	7
" 79.....	4	" 151.....	8
" 81.....	4	" 152.....	6
" 83.....	6	" 153.....	2
" 85.....	6	" 154.....	2
" 87.....	6	" 155.....	2
" 89.....	6	" 156.....	2
" 91.....	5	" 157.....	10
" 93.....	5	" 158.....	5
" 95.....	5	" 159.....	1
" 97.....	6	" 160.....	1
" 99.....	4	" 161.....	5

In unnumbered houses or extras in the numbers 28, 50, 149 and 609, vacant. Totalling these it will be found that Quadrant street has an actual population of 298, whereas by the directory basis

of approximation of three and a half persons to the recorded name, 249 would be the result. Or taking the 74 Quadrant street names in the directory, a population of 259 only would be had, while with three families deducted since the directory compilation was made, it is the actual fact that the street population is 39 more than this.

Another section of street away over in James Bay, tried at random, showed 33 persons for eight tenures in the directory; while a haphazard census of employees in the Colonist building showed that 4.17 represented the actual average of persons for every directory counted name. Taking these three starting points of calculation and it will be found that they fairly establish the truth that three and a half is too low an average to calculate upon—four and a fraction would be justified by intelligent test, and upon the lowest fair estimate the population of Victoria at the present time would be 7,499 multiplied by four, or 29,992. The probability is that it runs in fact well over the 30,000 mark.

Many interesting and amusing experiences fell to the lot of the reporter-enumerator who had the task of counting noses on Quadrant street. Some of the residents required little explanation of what was sought—others wanted details and particulars enough to fill a book, and when every point had been told to the minutest degree, wanted it all over again.

By the time his pilgrimage had reached into a block or two of house to house visits, the reporter-enumerator had his primary question and explanation pretty well stereotyped. There was nothing fixed or definite about the replies, however—and no limit to their absurdities in some instances.

Some of the good housewives would take it that only their husbands and themselves deserved to be counted as population. Others would omit to mention boarders or lodgers or house servants, until specially questioned in this regard. Still others would exclude some member of the family, because, forsooth, he or she was "not in just now, as they had just seen why one should give any information," when "Heaven knows the taxes are high enough already."

There were others, too, who eyed the interrogator with thinly veiled suspicion through door openings permitting no ingress were the visitor disposed to enter the mansion. These were the ones who demanded fullest explanations of the origin, scope and purpose of the self-constituted commission, and insisted that they had a grievance if it could only be located, when all possible information was conveyed.

There was one good lady who declared with a suspicion of coming tears that she "didn't see why one should give any information," when "Heaven knows the taxes are high enough already." And there was another who closed the door ceremoniously and positively behind her ere she told the questioning one that "divil a bit of information" would he get from her. Then the self-declared sphinx proceeded to give a detailed account of why she would say nothing—supposedly based on the general dilatoriness of the city fathers and the unchristian custom of the rich to "crush the poor souls, heaven help them, into the very ground."

Of course this good woman gave the

desired information, after she had had her say in her own chosen manner; and there were many others quick to grasp what was required, and ready and willing to assist by every means at their command.

The census reporter will not soon forget one bright young lady who—asked as to the number resident in the house, replied:

"There is just papa and me—I am papa's daughter."

Nor will he forget a certain obliging Chinaman, who with shut eyes would gladly endorse any proposition.

"Me no sabee," he said, "him—with a broad wave of the hand—him go way." "Was it eight people live there," was asked.

"Yes—eight."

"Or nine?"

"Yes, nine."

"Or seven?"

"Yes."

"Oh, no sabee—too muchee all time foolce—blime by!"

Current Comment

QUEBEC CONFERENCE FORFEIT.

Canadian sealing operations on the Pacific to cease, the United States paying for the sealing outfits.

The Alaskan boundary to be defined by a commission of experts.

Canada to pass a law in the terms of the United States immigration law, and the alien labor laws on both sides to be inapplicable.

Canadian railways to be rendered subject to United States laws, and to interstate commerce commission.

The law officers of one country to be authorized to convey prisoners through the territory of the other country.

The prohibition by treaty of the purchase of bait in Canadian waters, and of the transshipment of catch through Canadian ports to the United States, to be removed.

The Ontario embargo on the exportation of logs to be withdrawn.

A proposal that our canals be made free not granted.

Commercial reciprocity under consideration.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

MR. FIELDING'S FICTION.

The "surplus" of the past year is a fiction. It is obtained by considering simply such accounts as the government chooses to consider ordinary or "consolidated fund" expenditure. It leaves out of account the money spent in railway subsidies, canal building and many species of public works. Taking into consideration these expenditures, called expenditures on capital account, the Dominion government spent last year \$2,794,589 more than it received.—Ottawa Journal.

A JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

Judge McGuire in an interview has admitted that he has been acting as correspondent for the Toronto Globe at Dawson. There is now, therefore, no doubt that the letter attributed to him by the Free Press, and which was identical with an article published by the Globe as from its Dawson correspondent,

really was the product of Judge McGuire's pen. But Judge McGuire's denial that he did not write of politics does not cover the whole of the case. He has done something even more unseemly than taking part in a political controversy. He has undertaken to express opinions as to the merits of cases which were likely to come before him in his judicial capacity. He undertook to denounce the editor of the Klondike Nugget as a libeller when, as his letter showed, that was a point which he perhaps might in a few days have to judicially determine. He undertook to proclaim as innocent officials who, he admitted, might shortly be brought before him on a criminal charge. It is scandalous that a judge should thus prejudge cases he might have to try; and still more scandalous that he should publicly and in strong language proclaim his opinions, formed on mere rumor and without the least investigation, that a judicial investigation into them is imperatively demanded by the better class of journals and public men on both sides of politics is so serious that it will not be allowed to pass unproved.—Halifax Telegram.

POLITICS IN THE MILITIA.

Any attempt on the part of Col. Hutton to reorganize the militia, with a view to eliminating political influence in its workings, should receive the hearty endorsement of all who are not directly benefited by the present influence. There is a disposition during the longed peace to make light of the citizen soldiery—to look on it as a sort of friendly society, banded together for mutual enjoyment, something so far apart from a country's necessities that its organization and equipment are of little moment. This foolishness has been exposed by the United States' experience in the Cuban war. The inefficiency of those in charge of what the people were fond of calling the "tin soldiers" proved far more deadly than the Spanish bullets. The commissariat department in charge of officers with a political pull killed far more young Americans than either Blanco's soldiers or the fever-tainted climate of Cuba. Any kind of officers will do in time of peace, but they must also act "when the guns begin to shoot." For killing off an army, Maxim guns are not in the same class with the "political pull."—Toronto Telegram.

"A FULL VOTE."

"Our anxiety is for a full vote," says Mr. F. S. Spence, the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, in an interview on the plebiscite. How positively shocking! Mr. Spence should be read out of the prohibition ranks.—Winnipeg Telegram.

MR. WADE'S SNAP.

It is surprising how Mr. Wade can be registrar and crown attorney of the Yukon, in addition to being a member of the recently created advisory council, and occupy a position in a private legal firm. It is also peculiar how he can hold all three offices and be absent from the country. But curious things are apparently the order of the day in connection with the Yukon.—Winnipeg Tribune.

SUNNY WAYS IN QUEBEC.

The courts had to deal yesterday with a case in Quebec in which, after a man had shared in a discussion of the Manitoba school question, he was struck over the head by another disputant. A judgment for \$75 damages was given. And the Laurier organs say the Manitoba school question is settled.—Montreal Gazette.

A GOVERNOR CALLED DOWN.

Sir Herbert Murray, Governor of Newfoundland, has been for some time at loggerheads with his constitutional advisers over his refusal to sign the contract between railway magnate Reid of Montreal and his government, although it was approved of by two-thirds of the assembly. By such conduct and still further urging on the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain to disallow the bill, Sir Herbert placed himself in a very perilous condition. Had he been sustained by the Colonial Secretary, and had the contract been disallowed, of course he would have gained a victory; but Mr. Chamberlain did not sustain him, he directed him to sign the contract because, in passing it, the legislature were within their constitutional rights, and it could not be made the subject of an Imperial veto. This occurred in April last; and the Governor very wisely and constitutionally at once sent in his resignation. He had, by an error of judgment, though acting honestly and conscientiously, placed himself in a false position, from which there was no retreat except by resignation. To veto a measure sustained by such an overwhelming majority would have been to contravene the first principles of responsible government. Mr. Chamberlain has now intimated to His Excellency that a successor had been appointed some time ago. This was elicited by a petition sent to the Colonial Secretary to request Sir Herbert to withdraw his resignation and to continue as Governor, but Mr. Chamberlain was far-seeing enough to realize that the retention of the present governor, under existing circumstances, was impossible and would lead to most unpleasant complications. He, therefore, refused to sanction the prayer of the petition as when a governor has placed himself deliberately in direct antagonism to his ministers, and openly denounced the most important measure of their policy as injurious to the colony, and refused to sanction it, it is very improbable that he would act in harmony with them and carry on the government of the colony. It would have been a fatal mistake to reject the measure on the issue of a single person. He might have dismissed his ministers if he could not act in harmony with them and appeal to the country, but as a general election had taken place the year before there was little reason for thinking that the mind of the constituencies had changed in the interval. To be forced to resign is certainly humiliating to a representative of the Crown, but his case is another illustration of the principle that a governor in a colony, possessing responsible government, reigns, but does not rule, and that ministers who command a majority in the house must be at liberty to frame such measures as they consider best, and for which they are responsible to the people.—Vancouver World.

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life. Sold by Cyrus H. Boyes.

